# FAO

# Food balance sheets

# Bilans alimentaires

# Hojas de balance de alimentos

1984-86 average Moyenne 1984-1986 Promedio 1984-86

DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT

JAN 0 6 1991

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agricuiture Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación

# INTRODUCTION

The present document continues the series of FAO's periodical publications of food balance sheets for specified countries. In 1949, food balance sheets were published for 41 countries covering the period 1934-38 and 1947/48, with a supplement in 1950 giving 1948/49 data for 36 countries. The *Handbook for the preparation of food balance sheets* was also published in 1949. In 1955, food balance sheets giving 1950/51 and 1951/52 data were published for 33 countries, together with revised data for the 1934-38 period. Supplements were issued in 1956 giving 1952/53 data for 30 countries, and in 1957 giving 1953/54 and 1954/55 data for 29 countries.

For methodological reasons, it was decided in 1957 to discontinue the publication of annual food balance sheets and to publish instead three-year average food balance sheets. The first set of which, for 30 countries, was issued in 1958, covering the period 1954-56; the second for 43 countries in 1963, covering the period 1957-59; the third for 63 countries in 1966, covering the period 1960-62 and the fourth in 1971 for 132 countries, covering the period 1964-66. In 1960, time series covering the periods 1935-39, 1948-50, 1951-53 and 1954-56 were published showing data for 32 countries on production, available supply, feed and manufacture, as well as per caput food supplies available for human consumption in quantity, caloric value and protein and fat content.

In the early 1970s, the Interlinked Computerized Storage and Processing System of Food and Agricultural Commodity Data (ICS) was established, covering for about 200 countries and territories, from 1961 onwards, some 300 primary crop, livestock and fishery commodities and about 380 processed products derived therefrom generally up to the first stage of processing for crops and fishery products and to the second stage of processing for livestock products. Accordingly, it was possible to publish in 1977 provisional 1972-74 average food balance sheets for 162 developed and developing countries. For the first time, tables were included showing for all countries, continents, economic classes and regions and the world, long-term series of per caput food supplies in terms of calories, protein and fat by major food groups for the average period 1961-63 and individual years 1964 to 1974. The following issue included 1975-77 average food balance sheets for 164 countries, together with long-term series of per caput food supplies and tables showing the conversion ratios applied and the various assumptions made in arriving at the published figures. The 1979-81 issue included standardized food balance sheets for the threeyear-average period for 146 countries.

Following the same standardized format, the present volume shows food balance sheets for the three-year-average period for 145 countries. The next issue of food balance sheets will cover the years 1989-91, maintaining the three-year-average basis and the five-year interval between volumes. In addition to the special publications of complete food balance sheets, information on per caput food supply in terms of calories, protein, fat and selected minerals and vitamins is published in the *FAO Production Yearbook*. Furthermore, long-term series on per caput food supply, by major food groups, have been published, for the world and

selected country groups, in the FAO Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 3, No. 3.

Food balance sheets were the main source of data used in the assessment and appraisal of the world food situation which FAO made for the pre-war period in its First World Food Survey (1946), for the early post-war period in the Second World Food Survey (1952), for the late 1950s in its Third World Food Survey (1963), for the early 1970s in its Fourth World Food Survey (1977) and, more recently, in the Fifth World Food Survey (1985). Food balance sheets also provided a major source of information for the statistical base of FAO's Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, for which 1961-63 average food balance sheets were prepared for all the 64 developing countries in the study.

This publication includes, in addition to the food balance sheets for individual countries, tables showing long-term series of per caput supplies, by major food groups, in terms of product weight, calories, protein and fat. These tables are shown also for the world, developed and developing countries. The figures in these tables are based on information for more countries than those included in the publication, and cover almost 100 percent of the population in both developed and developing countries.

The food balance sheets included in this document are based on individual series of Supply/Utilization Accounts (SUAs) prepared on a calendar-year basis. In constructing the SUAs and the food balance sheets derived therefrom, both official and unofficial data available in the Statistics Division and other units concerned in FAO have been used and missing data have been estimated on the basis of surveys and other information as well as technical expertise available in FAO. Comments on the previously published average food balance sheets and suggestions for their improvement received from countries have also been taken into account in preparing this new set of standardized food balance sheets.

It is hoped that various organizations, planners and researchers concerned with the assessment of the food and nutrition situation will find this new volume of food balance sheets useful in their work. Additionally, the issuance of the present volume is intended to stimulate the interest of member countries in the construction of food balance sheets by their statistical organizations thus leading to further intensification of dialogues with FAO on the harmonization of FAO data series on food and agriculture with the statistical records of member countries.

#### Food balance sheets - what they are and how to use them

A food balance sheet presents a comprehensive picture of the pattern of a country's food supply during a specified reference period. The food balance sheet shows for each food item – i.e. each primary commodity and a number of processed commodities potentially available for human consumption – the sources of supply and its utilization. The total quantity of foodstuffs produced in a country added to the total quantity imported and adjusted to any change in stocks that may have occurred since the beginning

of the reference period gives the *supply* available during that period. On the *utilization* side a distinction is made between the quantities exported, fed to livestock, used for seed, put to manufacture for food and other uses, or lost during storage and transportation, and food supplies available for human consumption. The per caput supply of each such food item available for human consumption is then obtained by dividing the respective quantity by the related data on the population actually partaking of it. Data on per caput food supplies are expressed in terms of quantity and – by applying appropriate food composition factors for all primary and processed products – also in terms of caloric value and protein and fat content.

Annual food balance sheets tabulated regularly over a period of years will show the trends in the overall national food supply, disclose changes that may have taken place in the types of food consumed, i.e. the pattern of the diet, and reveal the extent to which the food supply of the country, as a whole, is adequate in relation to nutritional requirements.

By bringing together the larger part of the food and agricultural data in each country, food balance sheets also serve in the detailed examination and appraisal of the food and agricultural situation in a country. A comparison of the quantities of food available for human consumption with those imported will indicate the extent to which a country depends upon imports (import dependency ratio). The amount of food crops used for feeding livestock in relation to total crop production indicates the degree to which primary food resources are used to produce animal feed which is useful to know when analysing livestock policies or patterns of agriculture. Data on per caput food supplies serve as a major element for the projection of food demand, together with other elements, such as income elasticity coefficients, projections of private consumption expenditure and of population.

It is important to note that the quantities of food available for human consumption, as estimated in the food balance sheet, relate simply to the quantities of food reaching the consumer. Waste on the farm and during distribution and processing is taken into consideration as an element in the food balance sheet.

Post-harvest losses in most of the countries are considered to be substantial due to the fact that most of the grain production is retained on the farm so as to provide sufficient quantities to last from one harvest to the next. Farm storage facilities in most of the developing countries are usually primitive and inadequately protected from the natural competitors of man for food.

The losses tend to become even more serious in countries where the agricultural products reach the consumers in urban areas after passing through several marketing stages. In fact, one of the major causes of food waste in some developing countries is the lack of adequate marketing systems and organization. Much food remains unsold because of the imbalances of supply and demand. This is particularly true of perishable foods, such as fresh fruit and vegetables.

Technical losses occurring during the transformation of primary commodities into processed products are taken into account in the assessment of respective extraction/conversion rates.

However, the amount of food actually consumed may be lower than the quantity shown in the food balance sheet depending on the degree of losses of edible food and nutrients in the household, e.g. during storage, in preparation and cooking (which affect vitamins and minerals to a greater extent than they do calories, protein and fat), as plate-waste or quantities fed to domestic animals and pets, or thrown away.

Food balance sheets do not give any indication of the differences that may exist in the diet consumed by different population groups, e.g. different socio-economic groups, ecological zones and geographical areas within a country; neither do they provide information on seasonal variations in the total food supply. To obtain a complete picture, food consumption surveys showing the distribution of the national food supply at various times of the year among different groups of the population should be conducted. In fact, the two sets of data are complementary. There are commodities for

which a production estimate could best be based on estimated consumption as obtained from food consumption surveys. On the other hand, there are commodities for which production, trade and utilization statistics could give a better nationwide consumption estimate than the data derived from food consumption surveys.

#### Accuracy of food balance sheets

The accuracy of food balance sheets, which are in essence derived statistics, is of course dependent on the reliability of the underlying basic statistics of population, supply and utilization of foods and of their nutritive value. These vary a great deal between countries, both in terms of coverage as well as in accuracy. In fact, there are many gaps particularly in the statistics of utilization for non-food purposes, such as feed, seed and manufacture, as well as in those of farm, commercial and even government stocks. To overcome the former difficulty, estimates were prepared in FAO while the effect of the absence of statistics on stocks is considered to be reduced by preparing the food balance sheets as an average for a three-year period. But even the production and trade statistics on which the accuracy of food balance sheets depends most are, in many cases, subject to improvement through the organization of appropriate statistical field surveys. Furthermore, there are very few surveys so far known on which to base sound figures for waste, and in some cases also these are subject to significant margins of error. In most cases, the assumptions for waste used in food balance sheets are based on expert opinion obtained in the

The available statistics being what they are, considerable use had to be made in the preparation of the food balance sheets of evaluation techniques provided by consistency checks. Internal consistency checks are inherent in the accounting technique of the food balance sheet itself. Even more important are external consistency checks based on related supplementary information, such as the results of surveys conducted in various parts of the world as well as relevant technical, nutritional and economic expertise.

It is believed that the food balance sheets so prepared, while often being far from satisfactory in the proper statistical sense, provide an approximate picture of the overall food situation in the countries which may be used for economic and nutritional studies, the preparation of development plans and the formulation of related projects, as in fact is being done in FAO.

The data evaluation and consistency checks undertaken within the framework of the supply/utilization accounts for the preparation of food balance sheets in fact revealed a number of gaps and inconsistencies in the underlying basic statistics for many, particularly developing, countries. Although these have been remedied by estimates and/or adjustments in the present food balance sheets for the purpose of providing a plausible picture of the food supply situation, the problems encountered should guide FAO's promotional and developmental efforts in the countries concerned to improve the coverage and quality of the basic statistics.

#### Concepts and definitions used in food balance sheets

## Commodity coverage

As already indicated, all potentially edible commodities should, in principle, be taken into account in preparing food balance sheets regardless of whether they are actually eaten or used for non-food purposes. This principle is kept in mind in FAO's current work on food balance sheets. For practical purposes, therefore, a pragmatic list of commodities will have to be adopted. In the past, the commodity list included primary and processed products. However, taking into account the fact that statistical information for processed commodities is mostly limited to trade in the ICS Agricultural Data Bank, the commodity list in this publication has

been generally confined to primary commodities - except for sugar, oils and fats and beverages. Whenever possible trade in processed commodities is expressed in the originating primary commodity equivalent and these figures are shown separately in the column "Processed trade (E-I)". Clearly, information is not shown for commodities for which total domestic supply is less than half of the reporting unit. A list of commodities and their classification into major food groups, prepared by FAO for food-balance-sheet purposes, is shown at the end of this Note.

#### Supply and utilization elements

Production. In principle, production figures relate to the total domestic production whether inside or outside the agricultural sector, i.e. it includes non-commercial production and production from kitchen gardens. Unless otherwise indicated, production is reported at the farm level for crop and livestock products (i.e. in the case of crops, excluding harvesting losses) and in terms of live weight for fish items (i.e. the actual ex-water weight at the time of the catch). As a general rule, all data on meat are expressed in terms of carcass weight. Usually, production data relate to production during the reference period.

Imports. In principle, this covers all movements into the country of the commodity in question. It includes commercial trade, food aid granted on specific terms, donated quantities and estimates of unrecorded trade. As a general rule, figures are reported in terms of net weight, i.e. excluding the weight of the container.

Stock changes. In principle, this heading comprises changes in stocks occurring during the reference period at all levels between the production and the retail levels, i.e. it comprises changes in government stocks, in stocks with manufacturers, importers, exporters, other wholesale and retail merchants, transport and storage enterprises and in stocks on farms. In actual fact, however, the information available often relates only to stocks held by governments and even these are not available for a number of countries and important commodities. For this reason food balance sheets are usually prepared as an average of several years since this is believed to reduce the degree of inaccuracy contributed by the absence of information on stocks. In the absence of information on opening and closing stocks changes in stocks are also used for shifting production from the calendar year in which it is harvested to the year in which it is consumed. Net decreases in stocks are generally indicated by the sign "-". No sign denotes net in-

Exports. In principle, this covers all movements out of the country of the commodity in question during the reference period. Remarks made above under Imports apply by analogy.

Processed trade (E-I). In principle, this heading covers net trade (exports minus imports) of processed commodities expressed in their primary commodity equivalent.

Domestic supply. There are various ways of defining supply and, in fact, various concepts are in use. The elements involved are production, imports, exports and changes in stocks (increases or decreases). There is no doubt that production, imports and decreases in stocks are genuine supply elements. Exports and increases in stocks might, however, be considered as utilization elements. Accordingly, the following are possible ways of defining supply:

Production + imports + decrease in stocks = total supply
Production + imports + changes in stocks (decrease or increase)
= supply available for export and domestic utilization
Production + imports - exports + changes in stocks (decrease

or increase) = supply for domestic utilization. This concept is used also in this document

Feed. This comprises the amounts of the commodity in question and of edible commodities derived therefrom not shown separately in the food balance sheet fed to livestock during the reference period, whether domestically produced or imported. Since compound feedingstuffs are not shown separately, quantities of the commodity in question which have been processed into compounds are, in principle, included.

Seed. In principle, this comprises all amounts of the commodity in question used during the reference period for reproductive purposes, such as seed, sugar cane planted, eggs for hatching and fish for bait, whether domestically produced or imported. Whenever official data were not available, seed figures have been estimated either as a percentage of supply (e.g. eggs for hatching) or by multiplying a seed rate with the area under the crop of the subsequent year. In those cases where part of the crop is harvested green (e.g. cereals for direct feed or silage, green peas, green beans), account has been taken of the area under the crop harvested green.

Food manufacture. The amounts of the commodity in question used during the reference period for manufacture of processed commodities which could not be converted back to their originating primary commodities or which are part of a separate food group (e.g. sugar, fats and oils, alcoholic beverages) are shown here. The processed products do not always appear in the same food group. While oilseeds are shown under Oilcrops, the respective oil is shown under the group Vegetable oils; similarly, butter is under Animal fats and not under Milk.

Other uses. This comprises quantities of commodities used for manufacture for non-food purposes, e.g. oil for soap, and statistical discrepancies. In order not to distort the picture of the national food pattern, quantities of the commodities in question, consumed mainly by tourists, are included here (see also Per caput supply).

Waste. This comprises the amounts of the commodity in question and of the commodities derived therefrom not further pursued in the food balance sheet, lost through waste at all stages between the level at which production is recorded and the household, i.e. waste in processing, storage and transportation. Losses occurring before and during harvest are excluded (see note on Production). Waste from both edible and inedible parts of the commodity occurring in the household is also excluded. Technical losses occurring during the transformation of primary commodities into processed products are taken into account in the assessment of respective extraction/conversion rates.

Food. This comprises the amounts of the commodity in question and of any commodities derived therefrom not further pursued in the food balance sheet, available for human consumption during the reference period. Food from maize, for example, comprises the amount of maize, maize meal and any other products derived therefrom available for human consumption. Food from milk relates to the amounts of milk as such, as well as the fresh milk equivalent of dairy products, except butter (see Food manufacture).

#### Per caput supply

The columns under this heading give estimates of per caput food supplies available for human consumption during the reference period in terms of quantity, caloric value and protein and fat content. Calorie supplies are reported in kilocalories. The traditional unit of calories is being retained for the time being until the proposed kilojoule gains wider acceptance and understanding (1 calorie = 4.19 kilojoules). Per caput supplies in terms of product weight are derived from the total supplies available for human consumption (i.e. Food) by dividing the quantities of Food by the total population actually partaking of the food supplies during the reference period, i.e. the present in-area (de facto) population

within the present geographical boundaries of the country. In other words, nationals living abroad during the reference period are excluded, but foreigners living in the country are included. Adjustments are made wherever possible for part-time presence or absence, such as temporary migrants and tourists, and for special population groups not partaking of the national food supply, such as aborigines living under subsistence conditions (if it has not been possible to include subsistence production in the food balance sheets) and refugees supported by special schemes (if it has not been possible to allow for the amounts provided by such schemes under imports). In almost all cases, the population figures used are the mid-year estimates published by the United Nations Population Division.

Per caput supply figures shown in the food balance sheets therefore represent only the average supply available for the population as a whole and do not necessarily indicate what is actually consumed by individuals. Even if they are taken as approximation to per caput consumption, it is important to bear in mind that there could be considerable variation in consumption between individuals.

In many cases commodities are not consumed in the primary form in which they are presented in the standardized food balance sheet, e.g. cereals enter the household mainly in processed form like flour, meal, husked or milled rice. To take this fact into account, the caloric value and the protein and fat content shown against primary commodities in the standardized food balance sheets have been derived by applying the appropriate food composition factors to the quantities of the processed commodities (which are available in the ICS Agricultural Data Bank) and not by multiplying the quantities shown in the food balance sheet with the food composition factors relating to primary commodities.

For this purpose, considerable research was carried out to obtain additional information regarding the specifications of the food required for the choice of the appropriate food composition factors. For example, the choice of the food composition factors for wheat flour, among other factors, depends on the water content, the variety and the degree of milling. The choice of the corresponding factors for cheese depends on whether cheese is derived from whole milk, partly whole milk or skim milk from cows, sheep, goats, buffaloes and on whether the cheese is hard, semi-soft or soft. First-hand expert knowledge available in FAO, both in the fields of nutrition and food technology, and available national, regional and international food composition tables proved to be of particular value in this respect. Whenever possible, regional food composition tables have been used. INCAP-ICNND: Food composition table for use in Latin America; FAO: Food composition table for use in East Asia; FAO: Food composition table for use in Africa; FAO: Food composition tables for the Near East. For developed countries, the tables prepared by USDA: Composition of foods, Handbook No. 8 and by Souci, Fachmann and Kraut: Die Zusammensetzung der Lebensmittel (Nährwert-Tabellen) were used. In addition, use was made of FAO's food composition tables - minerals and vitamins for international use in the absence of any specific factors in the relevant regional tables.

For calories, protein and fat, a grand total and its breakdown into components of vegetable and animal origin are shown at the beginning of each food balance sheet. In addition, subtotals are shown for the various commodity groups.

#### Population coverage

In general, the population data used are three-year averages of the mid-year estimates published for each country by the United Nations Population Division. In order to arrive at a more realistic picture of per caput food supply (see also notes on Per caput supply above), it was necessary, however, to deviate in some cases from this rule and to use different figures from those given by the United Nations.

The 145 countries for which data are published cover 94 percent

of the population of developing countries, almost 100 percent of the population of developed countries and 95 percent of world population.

#### Units and symbols

In all cases, the metric system has been applied. The units used are given in the heading of the food balance sheets themselves. Data are recorded either in thousand metric tons or metric tons. Figures of per caput food supply are shown in kilograms per year, grams per day, the caloric value in numbers of kilocalories per day, the protein and fat content in grams per day.

Figures have been rounded individually to the smallest unit shown, independent of totals of lines or columns; this procedure may cause slight differences in the totals.

The symbols used in the tables are:

NES Not elsewhere specified or included

- (.) To divide the decimals from the whole number, a period (.) is used
- In the column Stock changes, the sign indicates net decreases in stocks and in the column Processed trade (E-I) it denotes net imports.

A blank space indicates that no data are available, that the quantity is either negligible (i.e. less than half of the reporting unit) or nil, or that the entry is not applicable.

# Country coverage in the tables on per caput food supply for developed countries and developing countries

#### Developed countries

Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, former German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Yugoslavia.

#### Developing countries

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia (previously Democratic Kampuchea), Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Reunion, Rwanda, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, former Yemen Arab Republic, former Democratic Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

# INTRODUCTION

Avec le présent document, la FAO continue sa série de publications périodiques de bilans alimentaires pour certains pays. En 1949, des bilans alimentaires couvrant la période 1934-1938 et 1947/48 avaient été publiés pour 41 pays, avec en 1950 un supplément donnant les statistiques de 1948/49 pour 36 pays. Le *Manuel pour l'établissement de bilans alimentaires* a aussi été publié en 1949. En 1955, des bilans alimentaires couvrant les périodes 1950/51 et 1951/52 ont été publiés pour 33 pays, avec des données révisées pour la période 1934-1938. Des suppléments ont été publiés en 1956 et en 1957, les premiers donnant les chiffres de 1952/53 pour 30 pays, et les seconds les chiffres de 1953/54 et 1954/55 pour 29 pays.

Pour des raisons de méthodologie, il a été décidé en 1957 de suspendre la publication des bilans alimentaires annuels et de publier à la place des bilans alimentaires moyens triennaux. La première série, couvrant la période 1954-1956 et portant sur 30 pays, a été publiée en 1958; la deuxième, couvrant la période 1957-1959 et portant sur 43 pays, en 1963; la troisième, couvrant la période 1960-1962 et portant sur 63 pays, en 1966; et la quatrième, portant sur la période 1964-1966 et couvrant 132 pays, en 1971. En 1960, la FAO a publié pour les périodes 1935-1939, 1948-1950, 1951-1953 et 1954-1956 et pour 32 pays des séries chronologiques portant sur la production, les disponibilités, l'alimentation animale et les utilisations industrielles, ainsi que les disponibilités par habitant en aliments pour la consommation humaine, en quantité, en équivalent calorique et en équivalent de protéines et de lipides.

Au début des années 70, on a créé un système informatique intégré (stockage et traitement des données sur les produits alimentaires et agricoles) (SII) couvrant, pour environ 200 pays et territoires, à partir de 1961, quelque 300 produits végétaux, animaux et halieutiques primaires et environ 380 produits transformés dérivés, généralement jusqu'au premier stade de transformation pour les produits végétaux et halieutiques et jusqu'au deuxième stade pour les produits animaux. On a donc pu publier en 1977 des bilans alimentaires provisoires moyens pour 1972-1974 portant sur 162 pays développés et pays en développement. Pour la première fois, des tableaux ont été inclus donnant pour tous les pays, continents, catégories économiques et régions et pour le monde entier des séries de statistiques à long terme des disponibilités alimentaires par habitant exprimées en calories, protéines et lipides, par grands groupes de denrées pour la période 1961-1963 (moyenne) et pour chaque année entre 1964 et 1974. L'édition suivante contenait des bilans alimentaires moyens 1975-1977 pour 164 pays, ainsi que des séries à long terme de chiffres des disponibilités alimentaires par habitant et des tableaux indiquant les facteurs de conversion appliqués et les diverses hypothèses formulées pour arriver aux chiffres publiés. L'édition de 1979-1981 contenait des bilans alimentaires moyens normalisés pour la période triennale et pour 146 pays. Fondé sur la même présentation normalisée, le présent volume donne des bilans alimentaires moyens normalisés pour la période triennale et pour 145 pays. La prochaine édition des bilans alimentaires portera sur les années

1989-1991 et restera une moyenne sur une période triennale, l'intervalle habituel de cinq ans entre deux éditions étant maintenu. En plus des bilans alimentaires complets qu'elle publie, la FAO donne, dans son *Annuaire de la production*, des statistiques des disponibilités alimentaires par habitant en équivalent de calories, de protéines, de lipides et de certains minéraux et vitamines. En outre, des séries à long terme des disponibilités alimentaires par habitant, par grands groupes de denrées, ont été publiées, pour le monde et pour certains groupes de pays, dans le *Bulletin trimestriel FAO de statistiques*, vol. 3, n° 3.

Les bilans alimentaires ont été la principale source de données utilisées pour l'analyse de la situation alimentaire mondiale que la FAO a effectuée pour la période d'avant guerre, dans sa Première enquête mondiale sur l'alimentation (1946), pour les premières années d'après guerre, dans sa Deuxième enquête mondiale sur l'alimentation (1952), pour la fin des années 50, dans sa Troisième enquête mondiale sur l'alimentation (1963), pour le début des années 70, dans sa Quatrième enquête mondiale sur l'alimentation (1977) et, plus récemment, dans sa Cinquième enquête mondiale sur l'alimentation (1985). Les bilans alimentaires ont été aussi une source très importante d'informations pour établir la base statistique du Plan indicatif mondial de la FAO pour le développement agricole. Aux fins de ce plan, des bilans alimentaires moyens portant sur la période 1961-1963 ont été établis sur l'ensemble des 84 pays en développement compris dans l'étude en question.

La présente édition comprend, outre les bilans alimentaires pour les divers pays, des tableaux de séries à long terme des disponibilités alimentaires par habitant, par grands groupes de denrées, en poids du produit, en équivalent de calories, de protéines et de lipides. Ces tableaux sont également publiés pour le monde, pour les pays développés et les pays en développement. Les chiffres figurant dans ces tableaux sont établis à partir de données correspondant à des pays plus nombreux que ceux sur lesquels porte la publication, et couvrent près de 100 pour cent de la population des pays développés et des pays en développement.

Les bilans alimentaires figurant dans ce document proviennent de séries de CDU (comptes disponibilités/utilisation) établies sur la base de l'année civile. Pour établir les CDU et les bilans alimentaires qui en sont dérivés, on a utilisé les statistiques tant officielles qu'officieuses dont disposaient la Division de la statistique et d'autres unités intéressées de la FAO, et les données manquantes ont été estimées à partir d'enquêtes et d'autres informations et à l'aide des connaissances spécialisées disponibles à la FAO. Pour préparer cette nouvelle série de bilans alimentaires normalisés, on a également tenu compte des commentaires et suggestions formulés par les pays au sujet des bilans alimentaires déjà publiés.

Nous espérons que les organismes, planificateurs et chercheurs qui s'occupent d'analyser la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle trouveront cette nouvelle série de bilans alimentaires utile pour leurs travaux. En outre, la publication de ce nouveau volume vise à inciter les pays membres à faire établir des bilans alimentaires par leurs propres offices statistiques, ce qui permettra d'intensifier les échanges de vues avec la FAO afin d'harmoniser les séries de

Estados Unidos: Composition of foods, Manual Nº 8 y por Souci, Fachmann y Kraut: Die Zusammensetzung der Lebensmittel (Nährwert-Tabellen). Además, se utilizaron las Tablas de Composición de Alimentos – minerales y vitaminas – de la FAO para uso internacional, cuando no se disponía de factores específicos en las tablas regionales pertinentes.

Respecto a las calorías, proteínas y grasas, al principio de cada hoja de balance de alimentos se indica un total general, y su desglose en elementos de origen vegetal y animal. Además, se indican los totales correspondientes a los diversos grupos de productos.

#### Población comprendida

En general, los datos sobre población utilizados consisten en promedios trienales de las estimaciones de mediados de año publicadas para cada país por la Dirección de Población de las Naciones Unidas. A fin de obtener una imagen más real del suministro de alimentos por persona (véanse también las notas sobre «Suministro por persona» más arriba), fue necesario, sin embargo, apartarse de esta norma en algunos casos y utilizar cifras distintas de las proporcionadas por las Naciones Unidas.

Los 145 países de los cuales se publican datos comprenden el 94 por ciento de la población de los países en desarrollo, casi el 100 por ciento de la población de los países desarrollados y el 95 por ciento de la población mundial.

#### Unidades v símbolos

En todos los casos, se ha utilizado el sistema métrico decimal. Las unidades utilizadas figuran en el encabezamiento de las propias hojas de balance de alimentos. Los datos se registran en miles de toneladas métricas o en toneladas métricas. Las cifras relativas al suministro de alimentos por persona figuran en kilogramos por año, o en gramos por día, los valores calóricos en número de kilocalorías por día, las proteínas y contenido graso en gramos por día.

Las cifras se han redondeado individualmente hasta llegar a la unidad más pequeña que se utiliza, independientemente de los totales de las líneas o columnas; este procedimiento puede ocasionar leves diferencias en los totales.

Los símbolos utilizados en los cuadros son los siguientes: NEP No especificado en otra partida

(.) Para dividir los decimales de los números enteros se utiliza un punto

(-) En la columna Variaciones de las existencias, el guión indica bajas netas de las existencias y en la columna Comercio de productos elaborados (E-I) el guión significa importaciones netas.

Un espacio en blanco indica que no se dispone de datos, que la cantidad es insignificante (es decir, menos de la mitad de la unidad adoptada) o igual a cero, o que el concepto no es aplicable.

Países incluidos en los cuadros sobre los suministros de alimentos por persona para países desarrollados y países en desarrollo

#### Países desarrollados

Albania, Australia, Austria, Bélgica-Luxemburgo, Bulgaria, Canadá, Checoslovaquia, Dinamarca, España, Estados Unidos, Finlandia, Francia, República Democrática Alemana, República Federal de Alemania, Grecia, Hungría, Irlanda, Islandia, Israel, Italia, Japón, Malta, Países Bajos, Nueva Zelandia, Noruega, Polonia, Portugal, Reino Unido, Rumania, Sudáfrica, Suecia, Suiza, URSS, Yugoslavia.

#### Países en desarrollo

Afganistán, Angola, Antigua y Barbuda, Antillas Neerlandesas Arabia Saudita, Argelia, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados. Belice, Benin, Bermudas, Bolivia, Botswana, Brasil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Camboya, Camerún, Colombia, Comoras, Congo, República de Corea, República Popular Democrática de Corea, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Chad, Chile, China, Dominica, Ecuador, Egipto, El Salvador, Emiratos Arabes Unidos, Etiopía, Fiji, Filipinas, Gabón, Gambia, Ghana, Granada, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Guayana Francesa, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haití, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, República Islámica del Irán, Iraq, Jamaica, Jamahiriya Arabe Libia, Jordania, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho. Líbano, Liberia, Macao, Madagascar, Malasia, Malawi, Maldivas, Malí, Marruecos, Martinica, Mauricio, Mauritania, México, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Níger, Nigeria, Nueva Caledonia, Pakistán, Panamá, Papua Nueva Guinea, Paraguay, Perú, Polinesia Francesa, República Arabe Siria, República Arabe del Yemen, República Centroafricana, República Dominicana, Reunión, Rwanda, Saint Kitts y Nevis, Islas Salomón, Samoa, San Vicente y las Granadinas, Santa Lucía. Santo Tomé y Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leona, Singapur, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudán, Suriname, Swazilandia, Tailandia. Tanzanía, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad y Tabago, Túnez, Turquía, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen Democrático, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### LIST OF COMMODITIES CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR FOOD GROUPS

#### LISTE DES PRODUITS CLASSÉS PAR GROUPES ALIMENTAIRES PRINCIPAUX

#### LISTA DE PRODUCTOS CLASIFICADOS POR PRINCIPALES GRUPOS DE ALIMENTOS

#### **GRAND TOTAL**

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS ANIMAL PRODUCTS

#### CEREALS (EXCL. BEER)

WHEAT RICE (PADDY) BARLEY MAIZE RYE OATS MILLET SORGHUM CEREALS, OTHER

#### STARCHY ROOTS

POTATOES SWEET POTATOES CASSAVA ROOTS, OTHER SUGAR CROPS SUGAR CANE SUGAR BEET

#### SWEETENERS

SUGAR, NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW EQUIVALENT) SWEETENERS, NES HONEY

#### PULSES

BEANS PEAS PULSES, OTHER

#### TREE NUTS

#### **OILCROPS**

SOYBEANS GROUNDNUTS SUNFLOWERSEED RAPE AND MUSTARDSEED COTTONSEED COCONUTS (INCL. COPRA) SESAMESEED PALM KERNELS OLIVES OILCROPS, OTHER

#### VEGETABLES

TOMATOES ONIONS VEGETABLES, OTHER

#### FRUIT (EXCLUDING WINE)

ORANGES AND MANDARINES LEMONS AND LIMES GRAPEFRUIT CITRUS, OTHER BANANAS PLANTAINS APPLES (EXCL. CIDER) PINEAPPLES DATES GRAPES (EXCL. WINE) FRUIT, OTHER

#### STIMULANTS

COFEE COCOA BEANS

### SPICES

PEPPER PIMENTO CLOVES SPICES, OTHER

#### ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

WINE BARLEY BEER BEVERAGES, FERMENTED BEVERAGES, ALCOHOLIC ALCOHOL, NON-FOOD

#### MEAT

BOVINE MEAT

#### TOTAL GÉNÉRAL

PRODUITS VÉGÉTAUX PRODUITS ANIMAUX

#### CÉRÉALES (EXCLU BIÈRE)

BLÉ RIZ (PADDY) ORGE MAÏS SEIGLE AVOINE MILLET SORGHO CÉRÉALES, NDA

#### **RACINES ET TUBERCULES**

POMMES DE TERRE PATATES DOUCES MANIOC RACINES, NDA CULTURES SUCRIÈRES CANNE À SUCRE BETTERAVES À SUCRE

#### **ÉDULCORANTS**

SUCRE NON CENTRIFUGÉ SUCRE (ÉQ. BRUT) ÉDULCORANTS, NDA MIEL

#### LÉGUMINEUSES SÈCHES

HARICOTS SECS POIS SECS LÉGUMIN. SÈCHES, AUTRES

#### NOIX

#### **OLÉAGINEUX**

GRAINES DE SOJA
ARACHIDES
GRAINES DE TOURNESOL
GRAINES COLZA/MOUTARDE
GRAINES DE COTON
NOIX COCO (INCL. COPRAH)
GRAINES DE SÉSAME
PALMISTES
OLIYES
OLÉAGINEUX, NDA

#### LÉGUMES

TOMATES OIGNONS SECS LÉGUMES, NDA

#### FRUITS (EXCLU VIN)

ORANGES ET MANDARINES CITRONS ET LIMES PAMPLEMOUSSES AGRUMES, NDA BANANES PLANTAINS POMMES (EXCLU CIDRE) ANANAS DATTES RAISINS (EXCLU VIN) FRUITS, NDA

#### STIMULANTS

CAFÉ FÈVES DE CACAO THÉ

# ÉPICES

POIVRE ROUGE CLOUS ÉPICES, NDA

#### **BOISSONS ALCOOLIQUES**

VIN BIÈRE D'ORGE BOISSONS FERMENTÉES BOISSONS ALCOOLIQUES ALCOOL, NON COMESTIBLE

#### VIANDES

VIANDE DE BOVINS

#### TOTAL GENERAL

PRODUCTOS VEGETALES
PRODUCTOS ANIMALES

#### CEREALES (EXCL. CERVEZA)

TRIGO ARROZ (CON CASCARA) CEBADA MAIZ CENTENO AVENA MIJO SORGO CEREALES, NEP

#### RAICES Y TUBERCULOS

PATATAS
BATATAS CAMOTE
YUCA MANDIOCA
RAICES, NEP
COSECHAS AZUCARERAS
CANA DE AZUCAR
REMOLACHA AZUCARERA

#### **EDULCORANTES**

AZUCAR NO CENTRIFUGADA AZUCAR (EQ. EN BRUTO) EDULCORANTES, NEP MIFI.

#### LEGUMINOSAS SECAS

FRIJOLES SECOS GUISANTES SECOS LEGUM. SECAS, OTRAS

#### NUECES

#### SEMILLAS OLEAGINOSAS

SOJA MANI SEMILLA DE GIRASOL SEMILLA DE COLZA/MOSTAZA SEMILLA DE ALGODON COCOS (INCL. COPRA) SEMILLA DE SESAMO ALMENDRAS DE PALMA ACEITUNAS OLEAGINOSAS, NEP

#### HORTALIZAS

TOMATES CEBOLLAS SECAS VEGETALES, NEP

#### FRUTAS (EXCL. VINO)

NARANJAS Y MANDARINAS LIMONES Y LIMAS TORONJAS CITRICOS, NEP BANANOS PLATANOS MANZANAS (EXCL. SIDRA) PIÑAS DATILES UVAS (EXCL. VINO) FRUTAS, NEP

#### ESTIMULANTES

CAFE CACAO TE

# ESPECIAS

PIMIENTA PIMENTON CLAVO DE OLOR ESPECIAS, NEP

#### **BEBIDAS ALCOHOLICAS**

VINO CERVEZA DE CEBADA BEBIDAS FERMENTADAS BEBIDAS ALC. DESTILADAS ALCOHOL, NO COMESTIBLE

#### CARNES

CARNE BOVINA

#### MILK (EXCL. BUTTER)

#### EGGS

#### FISH AND SEAFOOD

FRESHWATER FISH
DEMERSAL FISH
PELAGIC FISH
MARINE FISH, OTHER
CRUSTACEANS
MOLLUSCS, OTHER
CEPHALOPODS
AQUATIC PRODUCTS, OTHER
AQUATIC ANIMALS, OTHER
MEAT, AQUATIC MAMMALS
AQUATIC PLANTS

#### VEGETABLE OILS

SOYBEAN OIL
GROUNDNUT OIL
SUNFLOWERSEED OIL
RAPE AND MUSTARD OIL
COTTONSEED OIL
PALM KERNEL OIL
PALM OIL
COPRA OIL
SESAMSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL
RICE BRAN OIL
MAIZE GERM OIL
OILCROPS OIL, OTHER

## ANIMAL FATS

BUTTER, GHEE CREAM FATS, ANIMALS, RAW FISH, BODY OIL FISH, LIVER OIL

#### MISCELLANEOUS

VIANDE D'OVINS/CAPRINS VIANDE DE PORC VIANDE POULE/VOLAILLES AUTRE VIANDE ABATS

#### LAIT (EXCLU BEURRE)

#### ŒUFS

## POISSON ET FRUITS DE MER

POISSONS, EAU DOUCE
POISSONS DÉMERSAUX
POISSONS PÉLAGIQUES
POISSONS DE MER, NDA
CRUSTACÉS
MOLLUSQUES, NDA
CÉPHALOPODES
PRODUITS AQUATIQUES, NDA
VIANDE, MAMMIF, MARINS
PLANTES AQUATIQUES

#### HUILES VÉGÉTALES

HUILE DE SOJA
HUILE D'ARACHIDE
HUILE DE TOURNESOL
HUILE DE COLZA/MOUTARDE
HUILE DE COTON
HUILE DE PALMISTES
HUILE DE PALME
HUILE DE COPRAH
HUILE DE SÉSAME
HUILE DE SÉSAME
HUILE DE SON DE RIZ
HUILE DE MAIS
HUILES, NDA

#### GRAISSES ANIMALES

BEURRE ET BEURRE FONDU CRÈME GRAISSES ANIMALES, CRU POISSON, CHAIR POISSON, FOIE

#### PRODUITS DIVERS

CARNE DE CARNERO/CABRA CARNE DE CERDO CARNE DE POLLO Y AVES OTRA CARNE DESPOJOS

# LECHE (EXC. MANTEQUILLA)

#### HUEVOS

# PESCADO Y FRUTOS DE MAR

PESCADO, AGUA DULCE
PESCADO DEMERSAL
PESCADO PELAGICO
PESCADO MARINO, NEP
CRUSTACEOS
MOLUSCOS, NEP
CEFALOPODOS
PROD. ACUATICOS, NEP
ANIMALES ACUATICOS, NEP
CARNE, MAMIFER. MARINOS
PLANTAS ACUATICAS

#### **ACEITES VEGETALES**

ACEITE DE SOJA
ACEITE DE MANI
ACEITE DE GIRASOL
ACEITE DE COLZA/MOSTAZA
ACEITE DE ALGODON
ACEITE DE ALGODON
ACEITE ALMEND. DE PALMA
ACEITE DE PALMA
ACEITE DE PALMA
ACEITE DE COPRA
ACEITE DE SESAMO
ACEITE DE OLIVA
ACEITE SALVADO DE ARROZ
ACEITE SALVADO DE ARROZ
ACEITES VEGETALES, NEP

#### **GRASAS ANIMALES**

MANTEQUILLA Y MANT. DERR. CREMA GRASAS ANIMALES, CRUDO PESCADO, ACEITE CARNE PESCADO, ACEITE HIGADO

#### PRODUCTOS VARIOS

WORLD MONDE MUNDO

PER CAPUT FOOD SUPPLY - DISPONIBILITES ALIMENTAIRES PAR PERSONNE - SUMINISTRO DE ALIMENTOS POR PERSONA

	1961–63	1964–66	1969–71	1972-74	1974–76	1976–78	1979–81	1982–84	1984–86	1986–88
POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) POPULATION (EN MILLIERS) POBLACION (EN MILES)	3118862	3316727	3675537	3903687	4053807	4200617	4424161	4662254	4825172	4995654
1055101011 (211111125)			KILOGRA	MS / YEAR -	- KILOGRAM	MES / ANNE	E – KILOGR	AMOS / AÑO	3 187.9 7 64.7 5 24.4 4 6.4 9 7.0 8 68.3 9 9 32.7 7 6.0 3 12.9 7 75.2 9 12.2 0 8.3 9 3.9 6 0.7 0 2.0 0 32.5  AERO / DIA)  2675 2255 420 1373 148 237 60 49 45 64 189 23 25 113 265 113 265 117 68 64 67 6 6 47 66 47 67 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	
CEREALS (EXCLUDING BEER)	158.6	163.7	166.5	168.4	170.0	173.3	180.2	186.3	187.9	187.7
STARCHY ROOTS	78.0	79.2	79.8	76.4	75.8	75.1	71.1	66.7		61.6
SWEETENERS PULSES	20.3	21.2 8.6	22.8 7.5	23.0 6.9	23.0 6.8	23.6 6.8	24.2 6.4	24.5 6.4		24.5 6.2
NUTS AND OILSEEDS	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.9		7.1
VEGETABLES	56.9	58.5	59.9	60.3	61.6	63.1	64.4	65.8		68.6 53.0
FRUIT (EXCLUDING WINE) MEAT AND OFFAL	42.3 25.1	44.5 26.4	47.1 28.3	47.3 29.1	48.2 29.7	48.5 30.3	49.7 31.7	50.9 31.9		33.5
EGGS	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7		6.2
FISH AND SEAFOOD MILK (EXCL. BUTTER)	9.2 74.0	10.3 72.8	11.1 74.0	12.0 72.8	12.1 73.6	12.0 73.9	12.0 74.1	12.3 73.7		13.0 75.6
OILS AND FATS	8.9	9.3	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.6	11.3	11.9	12.2	12.5
VEGETABLE OILS ANIMAL FATS	4.8	5.2 4.0	5.8 4.0	6.1 3.9	6.3 3.9	6.7 4.0	7.3 4.0	8.0 3.9		8.6 3.8
SPICES	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6		0.7
STIMULANTS	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0		2.0
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	27.4	29.0	31.8	33.3	33.9	34.0	34.3	33.6		31.7
		CALOR	IES (NUMBE	R / DAY) - 0	CALORIES (N	OMBRE / JO	UR) - CALO	PRIAS (NUME	RO / DIA)	
GRAND TOTAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	2298 1932	2370 1993	2437 2049	2449 2060	2470 2078	2515 2120	2590 2184	2647 2239		2677 2252
ANIMAL PRODUCTS	367	376	388	389	392	395	407	408	420	425
CEREALS (EXCLUDING BEER)	1150 178	1186 182	1209 185	1223 178	1238 176	1264 175	1316 165	1362 154		1371 141
STARCHY ROOTS SWEETENERS	198	207	222	225	224	230	236	237		237
PULSES	87	80	70	64	63	64	59	60		58
NUTS AND OILSEEDS VEGETABLES	44 38	46 39	47 40	46 40	45 41	45 42	47 43	47 44		50 46
FRUIT (EXCLUDING WINE)	54	57	59	58	59	59	61	62	64	64
MEAT AND OFFAL EGGS	140 17	150 18	160 19	165 20	167 20	170 20	181 21	183 22		194 24
FISH AND SEAFOOD	18	20	21	23	24	24	23	24		25
MILK (EXCL. BUTTER)	115	112	113	110	111	110	110	110		114
OILS AND FATS VEGETABLE OILS	189 114	199 124	211 138	215 145	218 149	227 158	244 174	257 189		270 204
ANIMAL FATS	75	75	72	70	69	69	70	67	68	66
SPICES STIMULANTS	5 4	4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	-	6
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	56	60	65	68	69	70	70	70		66
MISCELLANEOUS	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
		PROTE	IN (GRAMS	/ DAY) - PR	OTEINE (GR	AMMES / JOI	JR) – PROTI	EINA (GRAM	OS / DIA)	
GRAND TOTAL	62.7	63.9	64.8	64.9	65.5	66.4	67.8	68.9		70.4
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS ANIMAL PRODUCTS	42.7 20.0	43.3 20.6	43.1 21.7	42.8 22.1	43.0 22.5	43.6 22.8	44.5 23.2	45.5 23.4		45.8 24.5
CEREALS (EXCLUDING BEER)	28.9	29.6	29.8	30.1	30.4	31.0	32.2	33.2	33.4	33.4
STARCHY ROOTS SWEETENERS	2.6	2.6 0.1	2.6 0.1	2.5 0.1	2.5 0.1	2.4 0.1	2.3 0.1	2.2 0.1		2.0 0.1
PULSES	5.5	5.1	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
NUTS AND OILSEEDS VEGETABLES	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1 2.3	2.2	2.2		2.4 2.5
FRUIT (EXCLUDING WINE)	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7		0.8
MEAT AND OFFAL	9.1	9.5	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.3	11.3		11.9
EGGS FISH AND SEAFOOD	1.4 2.8	1.4 3.1	1.5 3.3	1.6 3.5	1.6 3.6	1.6 3.6	1.7 3.5	1.7 3.6		1.9 3.8
MILK (EXCL. BUTTER)	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6		6.8
OILS AND FATS VEGETABLE OILS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 0.0	0.1	0.1
ANIMAL FATS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
SPICES STIMULANTS	0.2 0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2 0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
MISCELLANEOUS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		FA	TS (GRAMS	/ DAY) - LIF	PIDES (GRAN	IMES / JOUR	) - GRASAS	(GRAMOS	DIA)	
GRAND TOTAL	50.7	52.9	55.3	55.9	56.6 27.2	57.9	61.0 30.3	63.2 32.4	65.1 33.4	66.3 34.3
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS ANIMAL PRODUCTS	23.0 27.7	24.4 28.5	26.0 29.3	26.6 29.3	29.4	28.3 29.6	30.3	30.9	31.7	32.1
CEREALS (EXCLUDING BEER)	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7
STARCHY ROOTS SWEETENERS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
PULSES	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
NUTS AND OILSEEDS VEGETABLES	3.1 0.3	3.2 0.4	3.2 0.4	3.2 0.4	3.1 0.4	3.2 0.4	3.3 0.4	3.4 0.4	3.6 0.4	3.6 0.4
FRUIT (EXCLUDING WINE)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
MEAT AND OFFAL	11.2	12.1	12.9	13.3	13.4	13.6	14.6	14.8	15.4	15.8
EGGS FISH AND SEAFOOD	1.2 0.6	1.2 0.7	1.4 0.8	1.4 0.8	1.4	1.4 0.9	1.5 0.9	1.5 0.9	1.6 0.9	1.7 0.9
MILK (EXCL. BUTTER)	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.3
OILS AND FATS VEGETABLE OILS	21.3 12.9	22.4 14.1	23.7 15.6	24.2 16.4	24.6 16.9	25.6 17.8	27.4 19.6	28.9 21.4	29.8 22.3	30.5 23.1
ANIMAL FATS	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.4
SPICES	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
STIMULANTS ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	0.1 0.0	0.1	0.1 0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1 0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**DEVELOPED COUNTRIES** 

PAYS DEVELOPPES

PAISES DESARROLLADOS

PER CAPUT FOOD SUPPLY - DISPONIBILITES ALIMENTAIRES PAR PERSONNE - SUMINISTRO DE ALIMENTOS POR PERSONA

10, 272	1 311	1961–63	1964–66	1969–71	1972-74	1974–76	1976–78	1979-81	1982–84	1984-86	1986-88
POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) POPULATION (EN MILLIERS) POBLACION (EN MILES)	DN (INTHOUSANDS) DN (EN MILLIERS) SN (EN MILLIERS) V(EN MILLERS)  EXCLUDING BEER) 157.0 153.6 145.5 130.01 157.0 153.6 145.5 130.01 157.0 153.6 145.5 130.01 157.0 153.6 145.5 130.01 157.0 153.6 145.5 130.01 157.0 153.6 145.5 130.0 143.4 143.4 143.4 155.1 156.4 145.5 156.6 145.5 156.6 145.5 156.6 145.5 156.6 157.7 157.6 164.6 164.4 157.7 160.4 164.4 164.6 164.4 164.6 164.4 164.6 164.4 164.6 164.4 164.6 164	1104864	1123522	1141272	1168208	1193662	1209869	1226601			
				KILOGRA	MS / YEAR -	KILOGRAM	MES / ANNE	E - KILOGR	AMOS / AÑO		
CEREALS (EXCLUDING BEER)					142.4	140.6	139.2	138.4	136.4	136.6	137.0
STARCHY ROOTS SWEETENERS					82.5 44.6	80.1 44.3	79.3	76.5	75.9	76.2	75.
PULSES					3.3	3.1	44.9 3.0	44.9 2.8	44.7 2.8	44.7 2.8	45.7
NUTS AND OILSEEDS VEGETABLES					5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.
FRUIT (EXCLUDING WINE)					93.4 76.8	94.8 78.2	96.9 77.9	100.0 78.0	103.9 81.8	106.3 83.5	105.4
MEAT AND OFFAL		57.7	60.4	68.4	72.2	74.7	76.9	79.1	79.7	81.8	86.1 84.1
EGGS FISH AND SEAFOOD					13.2	13.3	13.5	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3
MILK (EXCL. BUTTER)					24.2 188.9	24.6 192.1	23.9 193.1	23.3 193.4	24.5 191.6	25.8 196.8	25.9 199.6
DILS AND FATS VEGETABLE OILS					22.7	23.2	24.1	25.2	25.8	26.5	26.9
ANIMAL FATS					11.8	12.1 11.1	12.7 11.4	13.5 11.7	14.1 11.6	14.6 11.9	15.1
SPICES		0.3	0.3		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	11.8
STIMULANTS ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES					4.8	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2
ALGORIO DE VETINGES		67.3			90.8	93.8	94.8	97.6	96.6	92.8	90.4
ODANO TOTAL					R / DAY) - C	ALORIES (N	OMBRE / JO	UR) – CALO	RIAS (NUME	RO / DIA)	
GRAND TOTAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					3255 2297	3273 2302	3303 2319	3333 2333	3332 2333	3366 2344	3400 2365
ANIMAL PRODUCTS		859	875	945	958	971	984	1000	999	1022	1034
CEREALS (EXCLUDING BEER) STARCHY ROOTS					1022	1021	1017	1013	997	999	1004
SWEETENERS					150 437	145 433	144 439	139 437	137 433	138 431	136 441
PULSES					31	29	28	26	26	26	26
NUTS AND OILSEEDS /EGETABLES					45 61	44 61	44 63	45 65	46	47	50
RUIT (EXCLUDING WINE)		74			86	87	87	87	68 92	69 94	69 96
MEAT AND OFFAL EGGS					393	403	414	428	430	440	452
FISH AND SEAFOOD					51 47	51 50	52 51	54 49	54 52	55 53	55 53
MILK (EXCL. BUTTER)		265	265		274	276	275	272	269	276	279
OILS AND FATS VEGETABLE OILS					464	472	486	510	522	535	541
ANIMAL FATS					275 189	284 187	298 188	317 193	332 190	342 193	351 190
SPICES STIMULANTS					3	3	4	4	4	4	4
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES					11 178	11 183	10 185	11 191	11 189	12 182	13 175
MISCELLANEOUS		3	3		3	4	4	4	4	4	5
			PROTE	IN (GRAMS /	DAY) - PRO	TEINE (GRA	MMES / JOU	R) – PROTE	INA (GRAMO	S / DIA)	
GRAND TOTAL					97.2	98.4	99.2	99.5	99.6	101.5	102.9
YEGETABLE PRODUCTS					43.8	43.6	43.4	43.1	42.8	43.1	43.5
CEREALS (EXCLUDING BEER)					53.3 30.0	54.8 29.9	55.8 29.8	56.4 29.6	56.7 29.1	58.3 29.2	59.4 29.4
STARCHY ROOTS SWEETENERS					3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
PULSES					0.0 2.0	0.0 1.9	0.0 1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IUTS AND OILSEEDS					2.2	2.1	2.1	1.7 2.1	1.7 2.2	1.7 2.2	1.7 2.4
'EGETABLES 'RUIT (EXCLUDING WINE)					3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6
MEAT AND OFFAL					1.0 25.6	1.0 26.5	1.0 27.4	1.0 28.0	1.1 28.2	1.1 29.0	1.1 29.8
GGS		3.3	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
ISH AND SEAFOOD IILK (EXCL. BUTTER)					6.9 16.5	7.2 16.7	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.6
DILS AND FATS					0.4	0.4	16.8 0.4	16.8 0.4	16.6 0.4	17.0 0.4	17.3 0.4
VEGETABLE OILS ANIMAL FATS					0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PICES					0.3 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.3	0.3 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.3
TIMULANTS		0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1 1.0
LCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IISCELLANEOUS		0.5 0.1	0.5 0.1	0.6 0.1	0.7 0.1	0.7 0.1	0.8 0.1	0.8 0.1	0.8 0.1	0.8 0.1	0.8 0.1
									(GRAMOS / E		0.1
RAND TOTAL		97.6									
EGETABLE PRODUCTS		31.5	101.6 34.4	110.4 38.2	113.5 40.5	115.3 41.4	117.9 43.0	121.8 45.2	123.5 47.1	126.6 48.5	128.7 49.8
NIMAL PRODUCTS EREALS (EXCLUDING BEER)		66.1	67.2	72.2	73.0	73.9	74.9	76.5	76.5	78.2	79.0
TARCHY ROOTS		-4.4 0.3	4.3 0.3	4.1 0.2	4.0 0.2	4.0 0.2	4.0 0.2	4.0 0.2	3.9	4.0	4.0
ULSES		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2
UTS AND OILSEEDS EGETABLES		2.8 0.5	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8
RUIT (EXCLUDING WINE)		0.4	0.5 0.4	0.5 0.5	0.6 0.5	0.6 0.5	0.6 0.5	0.6 0.5	0.6 0.6	0.6 0.6	0.6 0.6
EAT AND OFFAL		25.7	26.6	30.0	31.4	32.0	32.8	34.1	34.2	35.0	35.9
GGS ISH AND SEAFOOD		3.0 1.3	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
ILK (EXCL. BUTTER)		14.8	1.4 14.7	1.7 15.4	1.8 15.1	2.0 15.4	2.1 15.3	2.0 15.2	2.1 15.2	2.2 15.6	2.1 15.9
ILS AND FATS		44.0	46.7	50.6	52.2	53.0	54.6	57.3	58.7	60.1	60.8
VEGETABLE OILS ANIMAL FATS		22.6 21.5	25.3 21.4	29.0 21.6	31.1 21.1	32.1 20.9	33.6	35.8	37.5	38.6	39.6
PICES		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	21.0 0.1	21.4 0.1	21.2 0.1	21.5 0.1	21.2 0.2
TIMULANTS ISCELLANEOUS		0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
- SSELLNINE OUG		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PAYS EN DEVELOPPEMENT

PAISES EN DESARROLLO

PER CAPUT FOOD SUPPLY - DISPONIBILITES ALIMENTAIRES PAR PERSONNE - SUMINISTRO DE ALIMENTOS POR PERSONA

	1961–63	1964–66	1969–71	1972–74	1974–76	1976–78	1979–81	1982–84	1984–86	1986–88
POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS)										
POPULATION (EN MILLIERS) POBLACION (EN MILES)	2129423	2292344	2601076	2798822	2930285	3059345	3255953	3468592	3615302	3769053
			KILOGRA	MS / YEAR -	KILOGRAM	MES / ANNE	E – KILOGR	AMOS / AÑO	7912	
CEREALS (EXCLUDING BEER) STARCHY ROOTS	159.4	168.2	175.1	178.7	181.2	186.0	195.3	203.5	205.1	204.2
SWEETENERS	70.8 12.6	73.2 13.3	76.7 14.2	73.9 14.5	74.1 14.8	73.5 15.6	69.2 16.8	63.6 17.5	60.8 17.7	57.1 17.6
PULSES	12.0	10.8	9.2	8.4	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.4
NUTS AND OILSEEDS VEGETABLES	7.2 45.0	7.2 46.0	7.3 47.1	6.9 47.2	6.8 48.8	6.9 50.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.5
FRUIT (EXCLUDING WINE)	32.9	34.3	35.5	35.7	36.7	37.6	51.6 39.5	52.7 40.2	55.5 41.5	56.6 42.2
MEAT AND OFFAL	10.0	11.2	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.9	14.6	15.4	16.3	17.0
EGGS FISH AND SEAFOOD	1.5 4.8	1.6 6.0	1.8 6.5	1.9 7.1	2.0 7.3	2.2 7.6	2.5 7.9	2.8 8.1	3.3 8.6	3.5 8.7
MILK (EXCL. BUTTER)	26.2	26.0	26.6	27.0	28.1	29.4	31.4	33.1	34.5	35.2
OILS AND FATS	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.8
VEGETABLE OILS ANIMAL FATS	3.1 1.0	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4 1.2	5.1 1.2	5.9 1.2	6.2 1.2	6.5 1.2
SPICES	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
STIMULANTS ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
ALCOHOLIC BEVENAGES	8.9	9.2	10.0	10.6	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.7
GRAND TOTAL	1040			R / DAY) - C						
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	1943 1805	2034 1881	2110 1951	2131 1967	2162 1993	2221 2046	2324 2130	2412 2206	2443 2225	2442 2216
ANIMAL PRODUCTS CEREALS (EXCLUDING BEER)	138 1160	153 1224	158 1277	164 1303	169 1321	175 1356	194 1425	205 1487	218 1498	226
STARCHY ROOTS	182	187	196	188	188	186	175	1487	1498	1491 142
SWEETENERS	123	129	138	141	144	152	163	170	172	171
PULSES NUTS AND OILSEEDS	112 47	101 49	86 50	78 46	77 45	77 45	71 47	72 48	71 50	68 51
VEGETABLES	30	31	32	32	33	34	35	35	37	38
FRUIT (EXCLUDING WINE)	45	46	48	47	48	49	51	52	54	54
MEAT AND OFFAL EGGS	57 6	69 6	72 7	74 7	76 8	79 9	92 10	98 11	105 13	110
FISH AND SEAFOOD	9	11	12	13	14	14	14	15	16	16
MILK (EXCL. BUTTER)	44	44	44	45	47	49	51	56	59	60
OILS AND FATS VEGETABLE OILS	95 75	102 80	112 89	116 93	121 98	130 106	148 122	166 140	174 148	182 156
ANIMAL FATS	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	25	26	26
SPICES STIMULANTS	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	1 19	20	23	1 25	1 26	1 27	1 27	2 29	2 29	2 30
MISCELLANEOUS	8	8	8	7	7	8	7	7	7	8
		PROTE	IN (GRAMS	DAY) - PRO	OTEINE (GRA	MMES / JOU	JR) – PROTE	INA (GRAMO	OS / DIA)	
GRAND TOTAL	49.4	51.1	52.0	52.2	52.9	54.2	56.4	58.4	59.5	59.8
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	41.0	42.0	42.5	42.4	42.8	43.7	45.0	46.4	46.8	46.6
ANIMAL PRODUCTS CEREALS (EXCLUDING BEER)	8.4 26.9	9.1 28.3	9.5 29.4	9.8 30.1	10.1 30.6	10.5 31.4	11.4 33.1	12.0 34.6	12.7 34.8	13.2 34.7
STARCHY ROOTS	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6
SWEETENERS PULSES	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
NUTS AND OILSEEDS	7.0 2.2	6.3 2.4	5.4 2.5	4.9 2.3	4.8 2.2	4.8 2.1	4.5 2.2	4.5 2.2	4.4 2.3	4.3 2.4
VEGETABLES	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
FRUIT (EXCLUDING WINE) MEAT AND OFFAL	0.5 3.8	0.5 4.2	0.6 4.3	0.6 4.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
EGGS	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	4.6 0.6	4.7 0.7	5.3 0.7	5.5 0.8	5.8 1.0	6.1
FISH AND SEAFOOD	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
MILK (EXCL. BUTTER) DILS AND FATS	2.6 0.0	2.5 0.0	2.6 0.0	2.6 0.0	2.7 0.0	2.8 0.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4
VEGETABLE OILS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ANIMAL FATS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SPICES STIMULANTS	0.2 0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
MISCELLANEOUS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		FA	TS (GRAMS	DAY) - LIP	DES (GRAM	MES / JOUR	– GRASAS	(GRAMOS /	DIA)	
GRAND TOTAL	28.9	31.1	32.5	33.2	34.1	35.5	39.2	42.5	44.6	46.0
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS ANIMAL PRODUCTS	19.1 9.9	19.9 11.2	21.0 11.6	21.2 12.1	21.7 12.4	22.8 12.7	25.0 14.3	27.3 15.2	28.4 16.2	29.2 16.8
CEREALS (EXCLUDING BEER)	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2
STARCHY ROOTS	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
SWEETENERS PULSES	0.0 0.8	0.0	0.0 0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.5	0.0 0.5	0.0 0.5	0.0 0.5
NUTS AND OILSEEDS	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.5
/EGETABLES FRUIT (EXCLUDING WINE)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
MEAT AND OFFAL	0.3 4.5	0.3 5.6	0.3 5.8	0.3 6.1	0.3 6.2	0.3 6.4	0.3 7.6	0.3 8.2	0.3 8.8	0.3 9.2
EGGS	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
FISH AND SEAFOOD	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
MILK (EXCL. BUTTER) DILS AND FATS	2.4 10.8	2.3 11.5	2.3 12.6	2.4 13.1	2.5 13.7	2.5 14.7	2.6 16.8	3.0 18.7	3.2 19.6	3.2 20.6
VEGETABLE OILS	8.4	9.0	10.1	10.5	11.0	12.0	13.8	15.9	16.8	17.7
ANIMAL FATS	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
SPICES STIMULANTS	0.2	0.2 0.0	0.2	0.2 0.0	0.2 0.0	0.2 0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2 0.0	0.2 0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0

# FOOD BALANCE SHEET

## INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS OF 15 JANUARY 1990

MAURITIUS **AVERAGE 1984-86** POPULATION 1,036,000 DOMESTIC SUPPLY DOMESTIC UTILIZATION PER CAPUT SUPPLY **PRODUCTS** 1000 METRIC TONS (G) (G) ANIMAL FATS 61 1019 4 -4568 5645 BUTTER, GHEE FATS, ANIMALS, RAW FISH, BODY OIL FISH, LIVER OIL 4626 1.0 2.7 19 2.2 1008 1005 4629 4 7 0.9 0.1 MISCELLANEOUS 4 0.2

MEXICO
SUMINISTRO DE ALIMENTOS POR PERSONA

	1961–63	1964–66	1969–71	1972-74	1974–76	1976–78	1979–81	1982–84	1984-86	1986-8
BLACION (EN MILES)	40584	44768	52792	58257	61898	65352	70428	75744	79378	83043
					KILOGRA	MOS / AÑO				
REALES (EXCL. CERVEZA)	156.0	157.5	164.1	164.4	165.4	166.9	171.2	175.5	178.3	180
ICES Y TUBERCULOS ULCORANTES	10.9 38.1	10.7 41.3	11.5 39.8	11.9 40.8	11.3 43.3	11.8 43.6	13.6 46.7	12.3 45.7	12.0 44.6	11 45
GUMINOSAS SECAS	16.0	18.2	16.3	15.6	14.5	13.1	15.6	17.1	15.9	14
JECES Y SEMILLAS OLEAG.	3.5	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.3 29.7	3.9 31.1	3.7 31.0	29
NATALIZAS NATAS (EXCL. VINO)	19.1 68.0	18.9 83.0	21.5 80.1	29.8 83.4	25.4 84.2	26.2 89.3	92.4	99.3	97.2	8
RNES Y DESPOJOS	28.6	28.7	26.6	28.1	32.2	36.7	40.4	44.0	42.8	4
SCADO Y FRUTOS DE MAR	3.3 2.6	3.9 3.1	5.4 3.9	5.9 4.3	5.9 4.3	6.7 5.1	7.8 10.6	8.2 9.9	9.3 9.9	
CHE (EXC. MANTEQUILLA)	57.7	58.4	75.4	96.9	98.1	100.5	112.0	104.2	102.9	10
EITES Y GRASAS	7.5	7.5	7.4	8.1	8.8	9.5 6.9	11.6 8.7	12.8 9.9	13.7 11.0	1
ACEITES VEGETALES GRASAS ANIMALES	5.7 1.8	5.9 1.6	5.6 1.8	6.0 2.1	6.5 2.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	
PECIAS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	
TIMULANTES BIDAS ALCOHOLICAS	1.4 22.3	1.8 26.0	2.0 27.3	1.8 31.1	1.6 33.4	1.3 34.3	1.6 39.9	1.6 36.4	1.4 34.3	3
BIDAS ALGONOLIGAG	22.0	20.0	27.0			NUMERO / DI		•		
TAL GENERAL	2493	2580	2622	2680	2748	2814	3014	3115	3118	312
ODUCTOS VEGETALES	2174	2262	2279	2282	2313	2333	2473	2564	2590	260
ODUCTOS ANIMALES	319	318	342	399	435	480	541 1426	551 1474	527 1501	5° 152
REALES (EXCL. CERVEZA) ICES Y TUBERCULOS	1334 23	1343 23	1399 24	1381 24	1387 23	1402 23	26	24	23	152
ULCORANTES	372	403	388	398	422	425	455	446	435	4
GUMINOSAS SECAS	154	175	157	150	139	126	149 22	164 24	153 24	14
ECES Y SEMILLAS OLEAG. RTALIZAS	24 12	25 12	22 15	19 20	19 17	19 18	20	22	23	2
UTAS (EXCL. VINO)	71	86	82	85	86	89	92	100	99	
RNES Y DESPOJOS	182 12	179 14	167 20	180 21	209 21	240 24	266 28	290 30	270 34	25
EVOS SCADO Y FRUTOS DE MAR	4	5	7	7	7	8	18	18	18	1
CHE (EXC. MANTEQUILLA)	85	88	115	149	152	157	172	156	152	16
EITES Y GRASAS	182	185 155	182 150	199 159	214 171	229 179	280 225	312 255	336 283	34
ACEITES VEGETALES GRASAS ANIMALES	149 33	30	33	39	43	49	55	56	53	30
PECIAS	3	4	3	5	4	5	3	2	2	
TIMULANTES BIDAS ALCOHOLICAS	2 31	3 35	3 38	3 40	3 44	2 47	3 53	3 51	3 47	4
						GRAMOS / DI				
TAL GENERAL	63.3	65.4	67.1	69.0	69.9	71.7	78.0	80.8	80.8	8
ODUCTOS VEGETALES	46.4 16.9	48.1 17.3	48.4 18.8	47.8 21.2	47.1 22.7	46.8 24.9	49.1 29.0	51.3 29.5	51.4 29.5	5
ODUCTOS ANIMALES REALES (EXCL. CERVEZA)	34.5	34.7	36.1	35.6	35.8	36.2	36.8	38.1	38.7	3
ICES Y TUBERCULOS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
ULCORANTES GUMINOSAS SECAS	0.1 8.4	0.1 9.5	0.0 8.6	0.0 8.2	0.0 7.6	0.0 6.9	0.0 8.2	0.0 9.0	0.0 8.4	
ECES Y SEMILLAS OLEAG.	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	
RTALIZAS	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	
UTAS (EXCL. VINO) RNES Y DESPOJOS	1.1	1.4 10.3	1.3 9.5	1.4 9.9	1.4	1.4 12.9	1.4 14.1	1.6 15.3	1.5 15.0	
EVOS	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.6	
SCADO Y FRUTOS DE MAR	0.7	0.8 5.1	1.1	1.1 8.6	1.0 8.7	1.2 8.9	2.8 9.9	2.7 9.3	2.7 9.2	
CHE (EXC. MANTEQUILLA) EITES Y GRASAS	5.1 0.0	0.0	6.6 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ACEITES VEGETALES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
GRASAS ANIMALES PECIAS	0.0 0.1	0.0 0.2	0.0 0.1	0.0 0.2	0.0	0.0 0.2	0.0	0.0 0.1	0.0	
TIMULANTES	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	
BIDAS ALCOHOLICAS	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3 0.0	0.3	
ODUCTOS MISCELANEOS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		RAMOS / DIA		0.0	0.0	
TAL GENERAL	57.8	58.3	58.7	63.1	67.6	72.5	82.0	87.3	87.9	
ODUCTOS VEGETALES	33.1	34.0	33.4	33.9	35.2	36.3	42.0	45.7	48.8	
ODUCTOS ANIMALES	24.7	24.3	25.3 12.9	29.2 12.5	32.4 12.5	36.1 12.7	40.0 12.7	41.6 12.8	39.1 12.9	
REALES (EXCL. CERVEZA) ICES Y TUBERCULOS	12.7 0.0	12.6 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ULCORANTES	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
GUMINOSAS SECAS	0.8 2.1	0.9 2.1	0.8 1.9	0.8 1.7	0.8 1.7	0.7 1.7	0.8 2.0	0.8 2.1	0.8 2.1	
ECES Y SEMILLAS OLEAG.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	
UTAS (EXCL. VINO)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	
RNES Y DESPOJOS	15.3 0.8	14.9 0.9	13.9 1.3	15.2 1.4	17.8 1.4	20.4 1.6	22.8 1.9	24.8 2.0	22.7 2.2	- 2
EVOS SCADO Y FRUTOS DE MAR	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	
	4.7	4.9	6.2	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.6	7.9	7.6	
		20.8	20.4	22.3	24.0	25.7	31.4	35.0	37.7	
EITES Y GRASAS	20.4			170	10.0	20.2	25.2	20.7	31.8	
EITES Y GRASAS ACEITES VEGETALES	16.7	17.4 3.4	16.8 3.6	17.9 4.4	19.2 4.8	20.2 5.5	25.3 6.1	28.7 6.3	31.8 5.9	
CHE (EXC. MANTEQUILLA) EITES Y GRASAS ACEITES VEGETALES GRASAS ANIMALES PECIAS ITIMULANTES	16.7	17.4	16.8							3

# HOJA DE BALANCE DE ALIMENTOS

DATOS DISPONIBLES HASTA 8 MARZO 1990 MEXICO **PROMEDIO 1984-86** POBLACION 79,378,000 SUMINISTROS INTERNOS UTILIZACION INTERNA SUMINISTROS POR PERSONA **PRODUCTOS** CAM-BIOS PORTA CIO DE EN LAS CIO-EXIS-NES ELABOR. SEMI- ELABORA- OTROS LLAS CION USOS PIEN-SOS PORTA-CIO-NES DES-PER-DI-ALI-MEN-TA-CION KII O-CION GRAMOS POR AÑO ALIMEN. CIOS TENCIAS GRAMOS CALO- PROTE-(E-I) RIAS INAS SAS 1000 TONELADAS METRICAS (G) (G) TOTAL GENERAL PRODUCTOS VEGETALES PRODUCTOS ANIMALES 3118 80.8 87.9 2590 527 51.4 29.5 **CEREALES (EXCL. CERVEZA)** 24534 4334 TRIGO ARROZ (CON CASCARA) CEBADA MAIZ AVENA SORGO CEREALES, NEP -166 29087 11178 314 1004 700 1740 4830 612 557 12919 139 5468 9 14151 377 324 52 32 -467 178.3 488.4 1501 38.7 12.9 4871 119 11 14 139 5 26 430 737 579 15355 143 7390 296 31 19 4025 644 50.7 8.1 138.9 22.2 10.8 55 1976 389 57 1.3 247 3167 108 7216 10 2 -1 700 1245 9450 29 326.2 1052 11.5 1923 148 -2 RAICES Y TUBERCULOS 1107 17 -5 1120 PATATAS BATATAS CAMOTE YUCA MANDIOCA RAICES, NEP 57 108 952 12.0 32.9 23 0.4 17 -2 1003 57 100 846 46 10.7 0.6 0.1 0.7 29.2 1.6 0.1 1.9 0.4 -3 **COSECHAS AZUCARERAS** 3 2 38203 38203 764 36867 191 CAÑA DE AZUCAR 382 38203 38203 **EDULCORANTES** 36867 191 382 3800 100 154 165 3580 AZUCAR NO CENTRIFUGADA AZUCAR (EQ. EN BRUTO) EDULCORANTES, NEP MIEL 41 44.6 122.1 435 63 3447 164 107 0.8 43.4 0.2 0.2 2.2 119.0 0.5 0.4 424 -10 52 16 LEGUMINOSAS SECAS 1211 194 -12794 1438 FRIJOLES SECOS 75 1265 15.9 976 43.7 153 159 8.4 -127 43 0.8 1218 GUISANTES SECOS LEGUM. SECAS, OTRAS 233 63 1101 33 13.9 38.0 134 7.3 0.6 51 215 NUECES 12 160 2.0 5.5 32 18 1.1 3 0.2 -1 29 SEMILLAS OLEAGINOSAS 29 2536 0.4 1.0 4 2289 0.1 -147 55 0.4 SOJA
MANI
SEMILLA DE GIRASOL
SEMILLA DE COLZA/MOSTA
SEMILLA DE ALGODON
COCOS (INCL. COPRA)
SEMILLA DE SESAMO
ALMENDRAS DE PALMA
ACEITUNAS
OLEAGINOSAS, NEP -49 4967 169 39 3941 437 114 267 3.4 774 100 10 9.2 1564 21 233 0.7 2105 104 573 86 443 1053 1.8 120 18 -2 22 -3 585 83 44 1.0 2.8 0.9 33 -67 0.1 2 357 563 32 2 0.1 0.1 79 325 2.1 40 0.1 0.7 15 179 14 548 13 -307 10 49 10 HORTALIZAS 17 3884 1114 149 2630 TOMATES VEGETALES, NEP -16 189 2457 31.0 1586 2298 23 1.0 0.2 490 624 35 115 1062 1568 67 123 995 1462 FRUTAS (EXCL. VINO) 0.3 9618 6 431 202 8988 NARANJAS Y MANDARINAS LIMONES Y LIMAS TORONJAS 312 963 1935 827 80 1854 443 355 7714 97.2 266.2 99 1.5 0.9 105 1815 791 69 194 83 8 241 44 36 1621 708 61 1561 399 259 20.4 8.9 0.8 19.7 5.0 3.3 3 56.0 24.5 2.1 53.9 13.8 8.9 0.3 TOHONJAS
BANANOS
MANZANAS (EXCL. SIDRA)
PIÑAS
DATILES
UVAS (EXCL. VINO)
FRUTAS, NEP 443 313 0.5 0.2 16 23 18 554 3568 -1 22 292 514 3240 220 2884 2.8 36.3 7.6 99.5 **ESTIMULANTES** 357 340 10 192 31 0.5 0.6 18 119 CAFE 109 1.4 3.8 295 45 3 190 0.2 0.1 17 84 35 74 35 0.9 0.4 2.5 1.2 ESPECIAS 0.2 32 0.1 15 21 **PIMIENTA** 21 2 29 1 0.3 0.7 2 0.1 PIMENTON ESPECIAS, NEP 13 3 16 0.2 0.5 2 BEBIDAS ALCOHOLICAS 0.1 3193 4 VINO CERVEZA DE CEBADA BEBIDAS ALC.DESTILADAS ALCOHOL,NO COMESTIBLE 3030 191 120 2719 206 2669 199 120 34.3 93.8 47 0.3 206 2554 191 15 2554 151 0.2 32.2 1.9 0.5 151 120 0.3 120 CARNES 3001 22 CARNE BOVINA
CARNE DE CARNERO/CABRA
CARNE DE CERDO
CARNE DE POLLO Y AVES
OTRA CARNE 3019 1033 58 1236 607 67 3019 38.0 104.2 255 12.6 1035 60 1237 2 22.3 1035 13.0 0.8 15.6 7.9 0.8 35.7 2.1 42.7 21.5 2.2 5.0 0.3 4.7 2.2 0.4 77 4 141 6.2 0.3 13.4 2.3 0.1 -1 60 1237 624 65 16 624 65 -2 30 **DESPOJOS** 303 382 LECHE (EXC. MANTEQUILLA) 381 4.8 7224 13.1 14 2.4 0.4 -17 -19889229 **HUEVOS** 251 8171 102.9 282.0 855 152 9.2 7.6 855 PESCADO Y FRUTOS DE MAR 737 9.3 25.4 1208 34 2.6 2.2 PESCADO, AGUA DULCE PESCADO DEMERSAL PESCADO PELAGICO PESCADO MARINO, NEP CRUSTACEOS 1214 425 785 9.9 102 85 638 225 87 27.1 18 2.7 0.7 102 1.3 1.1 3.3 2.8 0.6

425

11

102 84

0.4 0.2 1.1 0.8 0.2

0.1

0.4

2

#### HOJA DE BALANCE DE ALIMENTOS

DATOS DISPONIBLES HASTA 8 MARZO 1990

		PROMEDIO 1984–86												POBLACION			79,378,000	
		SUMINI	STROS	INTER	NOS			UTILIZACION INTERNA						SUMINISTROS POR PERSONA				
	PRO- DUC- CION	IM- PORTA-	CAM- BIOS	EX- PORTA	COMER- CIO DE	TOTAL	PIEN- SOS		ELABORA- CION	OTROS	DES- PER- DI- CIOS	ALI- MEN-	KILO- GRAMOS	\	AL DIA	DIA		
		CIO- NES	EN LAS EXIS- TENCIAS	CIO- NES	PRODUC. ELABOR. (E-I)		000		PARA ALIMEN- TACION			TA- CION	POR AÑO	GRAMOS	CALO- RIAS	PROTE- INAS	GRA- SAS	
	1				10	OO TON	IELADA	S MET	RICAS							(G)	(G)	
MOLUSCOS, NEP CEFALOPODOS	65 8				1	64 8	H		101			64 8	0.8 0.1	2.2 0.3		0.1		
PROD. ACUATICOS, NEP	44					44				40		3						
ANIMALES ACUATICOS, NE PLANTAS ACUATICAS	3 40					3 40				40		3						
ACEITES VEGETALES	899	186	148	5	-12	944				73		871	11.0	30.1	283		31.8	
ACEITE DE SOJA ACEITE DE MANI ACEITE DE GIRASOL ACEITE DE COLZA/MOSTAZ ACEITE DE ALGODON ACEITE ALMEND. DE PALMA	340 3 203 23 58	73 8 4	112		-1 -1	309 3 278 31 61				24 66 3 47		285 3 211 28 14	3.6 2.7 0.4 0.2	9.8 7.3 1.0 0.5	87 1 64 8 4		9.8 0.1 7.3 1.0 0.5	
ACEITE DE PALMA ACEITE DE COPRA ACEITE DE SESAMO ACEITE DE OLIVA	67 14 1	4 3 1	13		-7 -1	13 57 15				7 53		6 4 15	0.1 0.1 0.2	0.2 0.1 0.5	2 1 5		0.2 0.1 0.5	
ACEITE DE MAIZ ACEITES VEGETALES, NEP	8 179	12 2	22	5	-3	20 156				-128		20 284	0.3 3.6	0.7 9.8	6 104		0.7 11.6	
GRASAS ANIMALES	268	23			-221	511				293		218	2.7	7.5	53		5.9	
MANTEQUILLA Y MANT. DE GRASAS ANIMALES, CRUDO PESCADO, ACEITE CARNE	24 235 9	20 2 1			-221	44 457 10				283 10		44 174	0.6 2.2	1.5 6.0	11 42		1.3 4.7	